

Mobile use Style “Mobile Phone use Style among College Students”

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of present study was to find out mean difference certain personal mobile phone use style in college students the tata sample consisted of 200 students among which 100 of girls and 100 boys selected from different area of rural and urban of amreli city the research tool used for mobile phone use style by wikle (2003) It consists of 18 items to check in ‘t’ test and correlation of college students methods was used in mobile phone use style in gender and areas variables were showed not significant difference at 0.05 levels and correlation analysis showed that high positive in mobile phone use style gender and areas result.

Keywords : Mobile Phone, Dependence Syndrome, MPPUS

I. INTRODUCTION

Overuse is often defined as a “dependence syndrome” which is the term used by the world health organization castle expert committee, 1964 to replace abdication or habituation this is categorized either as substance abuse, such as from psycho active drugs alcohol and tobacco under icd-10, or a behavioral addiction such as a mobile phone addiction substance use disorders can be defined by 11 factors, according to the dsn-5 including.

- 1) Use in large quantities or for longer than initially intended.
- 2) a desire to cut down or control use.
- 3) spending a great deal of time obtaining, using, or recovering from the substance.
- 4) (raving, 8) use in situations in which it is physically hazardous.
- 5) continued use of the substance despite adverse physical or psychological consequences associated with use and.
- 6) withdrawal symptoms.

Prevalence of mobile phone overuse depends largely on definition and thus the scales used to quantify a subjects behavior. Two scales are in use, the 20 item self-reported problematic use of mobile phone (pump) scale, and the mobile phone use scale (MPPUS) which have been used both with a cult and adolescent. populations. There are variations in the age, the gender and percentage of the population affected problematically according to the scales and definitions used. The prevalence among British adolescents aged 11-19 was 10% In India addiction is stated at 39-44% for this age group under different diagnostic criteria the estimated prevalence ranges from 0 to 38% with self-attribution of mobile phone addiction exceeding the prevalence estimated in the studies themselves. The prevalence of the related problem of internet addiction was 9.9.10.7 in serious public health issue.

Over-use of mobile phones can affect social and psychological well being and health.

Objectives

The main objectives at study were as under.

- 1) To menswear the mobile phone use style among rural and urban collage students.
- 2) To menswear the mobile phone use style among girls and boys college students.
- 3) To menswear the correlation between gender and areas mobile phone use style among college students.

Hypothesis

To related objective of this study null-hypothesis were us under.

- 1) There will be no significant mean difference of mobile phone use style among rural and urban college students.
- 2) There will be no significant mean difference of mobile phone use style among girls and boys college students.
- 3) There will be no significant correlation between mobile phone use style of gender and areas of college students.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Sample :-

In this investigation total 200 subject were randomly selected 100 girls and boys rural and urban collage students.

Research tools:-

For this purpose the following test tools were countered with their reliability validity and objectivity mentioned in these is respecter manuals in present study on lquestionnaires used in this research.

Mobile use style:-

The questionnaires was developed by wikie (2001) It consists of 18 items and five point this inventory has test reliability coefficient and validity at study.

Proceeds of data collection :-

According to purport at present study investing for explained the purpose at the study at the subject. The whole procedure at filing the inventory was explained to them fully and erectly. The instructions giver on the questionnaire were explained to them it was also made dear to them that scares would be keep serest it was checked that none it the subject deft any questions unmans weal out that no subject encircled both the elms were given against question.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of present study was of study at mobile Ophone use style among college students four this purpose ‘t’ test and correlation were used here result discusser of mobile phone use style and is as girls and boys and rural and urban as under.

Table – 1

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t	Sing
Girls	100	41.25	9.61	0.55	N.S.
boys	100	40.58	7.47		

P < 0.05, P L < 0.01, N.S. = Not significant

The result obtained on the basic area at mobile phone use style reveals not significant in girls and boys college students.

We have seen table-1 ‘t’ calculation for mobile phone use style between girls and boys that ‘t’ value was 0.55 which was on significance at 0.05 levels hence the hypothesis was accepted and it could be said there was no significant mean deference between girls and boys variable their mobile phone use style score.

Table – 2

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t	Sing
rural	100	41.10	8.48	0.30	N.S.
urban	100	40.73	8.73		

P < 0.05, P L < 0.01, N.S. = Not significant

The result obtained on the basic area at mobile phone use style not significant in rural and urban college students.

We have seen table -2 't' calculation for mobile phone use style not significant in rural and urban college student.

We have seen table-2 't' calculation for mobile phone use style between rural and urban that 't' value was 0.30 which was on significance at 0.05 levels hence the hypothesis was accepted and it could be said there was not significant mean difference between rural and urban college students.

Table – 3

Showing the correlation between mobile phone use style of girls and boys and rural and urban college students.

Variables	N	r
Gender	200	0.85
Areal	200	

Result at correlation analysis revealed that there is a high positive correlation between mobile phone use style significant 0.92 we can say stat correlation gender and areas.

Discussion :-

The following discussion have been on the basis of the finding of this study there was no significant difference at college students is 't' value and correlation they was positive correlation between gender and areas.

IV.CONCLUSION

The concluded form this study that mobile phone use style is in gen3er and area reported with mobile phone use style to college students. more than mobile phone use style whereas girls, boys, rural and urban reported more them mobile phone use style this students result reason of over tool college students so

we can see there students not significant different at other studies.

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